



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/759,681

01/16/2004

Jonathan D. Levine

D/A2322

8586

41030 7590 07/23/2008

ORTIZ & LOPEZ, PLLC

P. O. BOX 4484

ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87196-4484

EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/23/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/759,681	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LEVINE, JONATHAN D.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Chad Dickerson	<b>Art Unit</b> 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/16/2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 2, filed 2/8/2008, with respect to the specification objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection of the specification has been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments, see page 13, filed 2/8/2008, with respect to the claim objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections of claims 34 and 35 have been withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the reference of Warmus '149 is still applied to some of the claims listed below in the rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 2, 9-11, 14-17, 20, 21, 28-30 and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kato '236 (US Pub No 2003/0103236).

Re claim 1: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand method for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction systems, said method comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) from at least one of a memory, scanner and network (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]),

said book files including book identification information and book production information, wherein said book files are compiled into a digital representation of a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format, which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book

production information; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

b) converting said book files from JDF into a master book embodied in common normal format (CNF) files that are reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the JDF is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is coded as intermediate file format data; see paragraph [0120]);

c) storing the CNF files in memory as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which concurs with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0120]);

d) converting the CNF files into equipment specific format files including JDF definitions that match the needs of a book reproduction system (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the

Art Unit: 2625

printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

e) reproducing said book from information comprised by said equipment specific format files at said book reproduction system (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121])).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of electronic files (i.e. the file stored in the system is converted into an electronic file in the system; see paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Art Unit: 2625

Kato '236 discloses to teach the method in claim 1, wherein step d) comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises printing information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises binding information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.



Art Unit: 2625

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when obtaining e-book creation information, which is analogous to the book production information, the printing capabilities of the requester is obtained; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

Re claim 20: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand system for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction workflows, said system comprising:

at least one of a scanner, memory and data network for obtaining book contents for a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0113]);

a book file generator adapted to generate a digital representation of said book targeted for reproduction into book files including book identification information and book production information in job definition format (JDF) (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format,

Art Unit: 2625

which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book production information; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

a common normal format converter adapted to convert said book files into a common normal format that is reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the JDF is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is coded as intermediate file format data; see paragraph [0120]);

a book file memory adapted to store common normal format files representing said book targeted for reproduction as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which concurs with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0120]);

an equipment specific format file converter adapted to convert common normal format files into a equipment specific format files including JDF definitions matching the

Art Unit: 2625

needs of a book reproduction equipment being utilized to reproduce the book (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

a book reproducer adapted to reproduce the book from information comprised by the equipment specific format files (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Kato '236 '462 are disclosed above.

Art Unit: 2625

Kato '236 '462 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of electronic files (i.e. the file stored in the system is converted into an electronic file in the system; see paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises printing equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Art Unit: 2625

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises binding equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Art Unit: 2625

Re claim 35: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, the printing attributes are related to the book file being printed is considered as the printing capabilities since these attributes define the manner in which to develop or create the book file in the printer; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 3, 12, 13, 22, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 in view of Warmus '149 (US Pat No 6332149).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book; and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book (i.e. in the system, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book and converting scanned components of said

Art Unit: 2625

book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of: via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:



via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book (i.e. in the system, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

8. Claims 4-8, 18, 19, 23-27, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach disclose the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN.

Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. in the system, book identification information includes an author; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered

includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book

identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network.



However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network in order to enable a consumer “print-on-demand” hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the

Art Unit: 2625

eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on

Art Unit: 2625

eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing

Art Unit: 2625

date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or

link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Kato '236 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network in order to enable a consumer “print-on-demand” hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
10. Hansen (USP 6407820) discloses an efficient use of print resources within a job stream.
11. Suzuki (USP 5923013) discloses print control system and method for controlling the system in page by page basis.
12. Sangroniz (US Pub No 2005/0050466) discloses a distributed automated workflow assignment for print fulfillment of print jobs. This invention uses JDF format in the workflow.
13. Holmstead (USP 7265866) discloses a cache memory system and method. This system obtains JDF files from memory for printing.
14. Jackson (USP 7064848) discloses a system and method for converting print jobs stored in printshop job description language files into printshop workflow. This invention uses jobs in JDF to be printed in the workflow of the printshop.



Art Unit: 2625

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2625

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./

/Chad Dickerson/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625